

The Intelligencer.

**The Ohio City Mills.**  
As will be seen by our local columns, this concern was finally disposed of yesterday at public sale to the bondholders, and their investment now in it represents their first mortgage, amounting to \$50,000, the delinquent interest thereon, and the costs of sale and commission, the whole amounting to nearly \$60,000. It is to be hoped that the mill will now be put upon a permanent basis financially, and thus achieve not only prosperity for its owners but for the community in which it is located.

Death of E. K. Collins.

Many travelers between this city and Cleveland have been acquainted during the last ten years with an old gentleman who spent much of his time at the Wellville depot hotel, and who generally went out once a day to his farm along the line of the C. & P. road, a mile or two beyond Yellow Creek junction. He was known as the man who had been better days, and who at one time had filled a conspicuous and important position in business circles in New York. He had been the proprietor of the Collins line of steamships, the pioneer American line, and his name used to often figure in the debates and appropriation bills of Congress. The New York Herald has devoted many long columns to appeals to Congress to grant liberal subsidies to his line for carrying the mails, just as the British Government granted liberal aid to the Cunard line. But the latter seemed to be against Mr. Collins and his line. Two of his ships (if we remember right) were lost at sea, on one of which, the Arctic, his wife and one or two children, returning from Europe, went down. Like that ill-fated man "whom disaster followed fast and followed faster," one circumstance after another in the different phases of his life in New York occurred to drag him down, until both pride and reduced circumstances drove him to seek refuge and seclusion on the country place that he bought some fifteen years ago, with the remains of his means, at the point designated on the C. & P. road. There he lived, part of the time alone and part of the time with his second wife, who, growing tired of his seclusion, journeyed back and forth between his place and New York, so that he, to relieve the tedium of his life, spent nearly every night at the depot hotel in Wells-ville, going out again on the train every morning.

At the time that the excitement in iron ore developed itself in 1871-72, in the vicinity of Yellow Creek, the old gentleman was firmly persuaded that he had found a bonanza on his place, and his whole talk to his acquaintances from Wheeling and other points along the river was upon the subject of iron and its great future in this country and through out the world. He was as sanguine and, perhaps, as enthusiastic in regard to iron as he used to be in regard to his steamships. Poor man, he lived to see his later hopes and expectations perish along with his earlier prospects, and the lamp of his life went out at last amid scenes very different from those to which he had once been accustomed. He died yesterday in New York, and so reduced and necessitous were his circumstances that a few days ago a number of his friends made up a purse for the purchase of an oil painting of himself in his possession, to place in the gallery of the Chamber of Commerce.

He once related a little circumstance in connection with the loss of his wife and children on the Arctic. He said that 21 hours before the news reached New York, Judge Edmonds, the noted Spiritualist, came to him and told him of the loss he had sustained. This circumstance seemed to have so deeply impressed his mind that ever afterwards he was a believer in Spiritualism.

A Last Word.

We are not ambitious to have the last word with Mr. Baker. We think that we can afford to rest our case on what has passed between us. He would doubtless be able to introduce some new element into the controversy for days to come. We might as well prepare ourselves to follow a will-o'-the-wisp as to think of following wherever he might choose to lead us. We will, however, take brief notice of some of his remarks yesterday, and then, so far as we are concerned, let the matter pass.

In order apparently to convert us into some such states towards the Republican party of West Virginia as he himself occupies towards the Democracy, he invents a story to the effect that once upon a time we sold out of the INTELLIGENCER and went into exile on account of the enemies our course as editor had brought down on us from the leaders of the Republican party in this State. He mentions the names of Senator Wiley, Senator Carlin, the late Senator Van Winkle, and Hon. C. D. Hubbard as among these leaders. It seems that we retired from before the face of these gentlemen, and others not named, too numerous, we presume, to mention. As serving to show what a pure coinage of Baker's own brain this story is, we may mention the fact that the Hon. C. D. Hubbard called on us yesterday of his own accord to authorize us to say that he repudiates any such use of his name by this foxy old trickster, and to say further that instead of having any such feeling as Baker represents he cherishes a kind appreciation of the support he has received at the hands of this paper. No man possessed of anything less than the adamantine cheek of Baker would have dared thus to make use of a man's name against which he had made so many malign references in times past. The circumstance, however, only illustrates what a shortsighted trickster he is. He thinks that any dodge that will relieve a present pressure upon him is a good enough dodge for one day, and that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

One Against Six.

DEADWOOD, Jan. 23.—Sunday afternoon a party of six Indians undertook to kill a cow on the ranch of a settler, situated about 7 miles from Crook City. The only inmate of the ranch was a Mr. Collins, who, by continued firing, scared the Indians off before they got the stock.

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Consulting with the Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—There was a full representation of the Syndicate here to-day, and were in frequent consultation with Secretary Sherman.

There was a Cabinet meeting this morning, and it is believed to have had reference to the business of the Syndicate with the Department.

After the Cabinet meeting the gentlemen representing the Syndicate, accompanied by Dan. Baker, Chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury, called on the President to pay their respects. During the interview they talked very earnestly, giving their views on the silver bill, and some of them asserted that the response of the President to their remarks was very agreeable to them.

The President has appointed Henry C. Young and John Grossins, of Ohio, and George P. Hart and John E. Hart, of Florida, Commissioners to the Industrial Exhibition in Paris. They were nominated by the Governors of their respective States.

ARTIC EXHIBITION.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs have heard the argument of Captain Lyons, in advocacy of the Arctic Expedition, and is proposed in the bill recently submitted to the Senate by Mr. Dawes.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has nominated Benj. F. Peixoto, of California, United States Consul at Lyons, and Stillwell H. Russell, United States Marshal for the Western District of Texas.

The sub-committee on Ways and Means to-day heard the argument of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. He showed that the laws now in force, taxing sugar, operate unequally in different parts of the country and should be repealed in behalf of the institutions. He held that it was unjust to tax the earnings or incomes of the depositors and that if the necessities of the government required that some form of taxation be levied it should be raised by the tax on the profits.

THE PUBLIC TIMER.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard the Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of General Land Office and Assistant Attorney General for the Interior, in advocacy of the appropriation of \$45,000 to continue operations against the depredations of public timber lands. Representatives Hooker and Jones, of Alabama, opposed the proposed appropriation. They said the funds were not needed for the government in regard to timber seizures, and had been harsh, oppressive and illegal.

CROOKEDNESS AND WICKEDNESS.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The National Anti-Slavery Bazaar, which was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, was an examination of his accounts it was discovered that he has been carrying a large amount of checks and eight drafts of James E. Bathgate & Sons, extensive butchers, who were the largest dealers at the bank. They needed more money than the directors would permit, and conspired with the cashier to take their paper and credit them on the books. The directors immediately suspended Gaston and took measures to secure the bank from loss.

WHAT THE N. Y. POST SAYS.

The Post, in its financial column, speaking of the failures yesterday in Philadelphia, says: "The result of the day was some arrangement between all the firms by which paper was made and sold in a way that proper business management does not recognize. We know of one buyer here who bought